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The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Tuesday October 9, to Saturday October 13, 1759.

AT the Court at *Kenſington*, the 8th Day of *October*, 1759.

PRESENT,

The KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHEREAS His Majeſty hath received Information, That Thomas Saunders, belonging to the Ship Penelope, and Richard Thomas, James Piſſey, and Edward Beats, belonging to the Ship Hopewell, have broken Quarantine, and made their Eſcape, whilſt the ſaid Ships were under Quarantine in the Port of Briſtol.—To the End therefore that the ſaid Offenders, and every of them, may be brought to condign Puniſhment—His Majeſty is pleaſed to Order, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, that the Sum of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS ſhall be paid to ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſhall diſcover and apprehend, or cauſe to be diſcovered and apprehended, either of them the ſaid Thomas Saunders, Richard Thomas, James Piſſey, and Edward Beats, ſo as they, or either of them, may be convicted of the ſaid Offence.—Which Sum, the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury are hereby directed and required to pay accordingly—And His Majeſty doth hereby ſtrictly charge and command, all Juſtices of the Peace, Mayors, Bailiffs, Conſtables, and other Peace Officers, and all His loving Subjects, that they do uſe their utmoſt Diligence, by all lawful Ways and Means, in and about the apprehending the ſaid Offenders, and every of them.

F. Vernon.

AT the Court at *Kenſington*, the 28th Day of *September*, 1759,

PRESENT,

The KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHEREAS the Time limited by His Majeſty's Proclamation of the Fifteenth of May laſt, "For giving Encouragement to "Seamen, and Able bodied Landmen, to enter "themſelves on Board His Majeſty's Ships of "War; for granting Rewards for diſcovering "ſuch Seamen as ſhall conceal themſelves; for "pardoning ſuch Seamen as have deſerted, and "ſhall return into the Service; and alſo for "taking up all ſtraggling Seamen", hath been prolonged and extended to the 29th of this Inſtant September: And whereas it is judged expedient for His Majeſty's Service, that the ſame ſhould be continued for ſome Time longer; His Majeſty doth therefore, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, hereby order, that the ſaid Time be prolonged and extended from the aforeſaid 29th Day of this Inſtant September, to the 9th Day of November next; and that the Bounties and Rewards given and granted by His Majeſty's aforementioned Proclamation, be continued to be paid until the ſaid 9th Day of November next: —Whereof all Perſons concerned are to take Notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

W. Blair.

AT the Court at *Kenſington*, the 10th Day of *Auguſt*, 1759,

PRESENT,

The KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHEREAS His Majeſty was pleaſed by His Order in Council of the 11th of July laſt, to declare and order, (amongſt other Things) That all ſuch of His faithful Subjects, who ſhould from and after that Time inliſt themſelves as Soldiers in His Land Service, ſhould not be ſent out of Great Britain, and ſhould be intitled to their Diſcharge in three Years, or at the End of the War, if they ſhould chuſe it;—His Majeſty, with the Advice of His Privy Council, doth hereby moſt graciouſly repeat and confirm the ſame, with relation to ſuch as ſhall hereafter enliſt on thoſe Conditions; as alſo to ſuch as have been inliſted in any Corps from the 11th of July laſt to this Day—But whereas Doubts have ariſen with Reſpect to the Extent and Meaning of His Majeſty's ſaid Order,—His Majeſty in Council doth therefore hereby declare, That the Conditions therein contained are not meant or intended to extend to ſuch who ſhall inliſt themſelves in Great Britain, to ſerve in Regiments Abroad, whether Ireland or elſewhere, or to ſuch who may chuſe to inliſt in any of His Majeſty's Corps in the uſual Manner, without Limitation of Time or Place of Service.

W. Sharpe.

Hoyerſwerda, Sept. 27. *Prince Henry's Head Quarters.* His Royal Highneſs left the Camp of Hermſdorff near Gorlitz on the 23d, at Seven in the Evening, and after an almoſt incredible March from thence by Rothenburg to this Place, (which is at the full Diſtance of Eleven German Miles) on the 25th, about Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, had the good Fortune to ſurprize the whole Corps of General Vela, encamped behind this Town. The Attack was very brisk, and laſted about three Quarters of an Hour, when the Auſtrians gave Way, and fled into the Woods in the Neighbourhood; but our Huſſars purſuing, and partly ſurrounding, them,

[Price Three-Pence.]

them, killed near Six Hundred on the Field and in the Woods, made near Fifteen Hundred Priſoners, among whom is General Vela himſelf, and upwards of Twenty Officers (according to the Liſt delivered to his Royal Highneſs) and took Three Pieces of Cannon. This Corps, it is ſaid, conſiſted of Four Thouſand Men, chiefly Croats and Hungarian Infantry, with ſome Huſſars, who are entirely diſperſed; and about Three Hundred of the Priſoners are deſperately wounded. On our Side there were only ſix Squadrons of Gerſdorff's Huſſars, and one Hundred Dragoons, actually engaged; and our Loſs does not amount to one Hundred in killed and wounded. The Army has halted here Yeſterday and this Day, but will march To-morrow Morning.

We hear Marſhal Daun took Poſſeſſion of Gorlitz on the 24th in the Morning; but, as ſoon as he diſcovered that his Royal Highneſs was marching towards Saxony, returned for Budiſſen, where it is ſuppoſed he arrived laſt Night or this Day.

His Pruſſian Majeſty was advanced on the 24th as far as Neuſtadt in Sileſia, in order to cover Glogau, and is in good Health and Spirits. The Ruſſians that were at Guben, it is ſaid, will be obliged, for Want of Subſiſtance, to repaſs the Bober.

Hague, October 9. The laſt Letters received here from Prince Ferdinand's Army, which are of the 3d Inſtant, mention, that nothing material had paſſed lately between his Serene Highneſs's Army, and that of M. de Contades, and that no Alteration had been made in the Poſitions thereof. The Detachments of Colonel Luckner and Colonel Freytag continued to beat up the French Quarters with Succeſs. M. d'Armentieres, it is ſaid, has with his Corps returned back to Weſel.

Kenſington, October 10.

This Day Huſſian Bey, lately arrived Ambaſſador from Tripoly, had his firſt Audience of His Majeſty, to deliver his Credentials; and had the Honour of preſenting his Son to His Majeſty at the ſame Time: To which he was introduced by the Right Honourable William Pitt, Eſq; one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Stephen Cottrell, Eſq; Aſſiſtant Maſter of the Ceremonies.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, October 12, 1759.

Orders for the Court to change the Mourning on Sunday the 21ſt Inſtant, for her late Highneſs the Princeſs Elizabeth Caroline, and at the ſame Time to go into Mourning for the late King of Spain, viz.

The Ladies to wear Black Silk, fringed or plain Linnen, White Gloves, Black and White Shoes, Fans and Tippets, White Necklaces and Earings.

Undreſs; White or Grey Luſtrings, Tabbies, or Damaſks.

The Men to continue in Black full trimm'd, fring'd or plain Linnen, Black Swords and Buckles.

Undreſs; Grey Frocks.

N. B. All Mourning to be left off on Monday the 22d Inſtant, for that Day, it being His Majeſty's Coronation Day.

Admiralty Office, October 12.

PUrſuant to an Act of Parliament paſſed in the Twenty-ſixth Year of His Majeſty's Reign, this is to give Notice to the Concerned, that Information has been ſent to this Office, That on Wedneſday the 3d Inſtant, the Ship Sea Nymph, of the Burthen of four Hundred and Fifty Tons, John Crow, Maſter, belonging to Whitby, and laden with Timber, bound from Riga to London, ſtruck on the Dogſhead Sand off Winterton in the County of Norfolk, from whence ſhe was got off, but afterwards drove on the Cockle Sand in the ſaid County; but its thought Part of the Cargo will be ſaved.

J. Clevland.

ERRATUM.

In the Extraordinary Gazette publiſhed Yeſterday, October 12, in Page 2, Col. 2, Line 12, after the Word *Mamalon*, add, *towards Madraſs*.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 7, 1759.

WHereas divers Foreign Neutral Ships or Veſſels have, during the preſent War with France, been at different Times, in the Courſe of their reſpective Voyages, Piratically Robbed on the Britiſh Seas, by the Crews, or Parts of the Crews of ſeveral Engliſh Ships or Veſſels, who were, or pretended to be Privateers; And whereas in order effectually to proſecute the Perſons who have committed any ſuch Robberies, it is neceſſary to prove the Name of each reſpective Ship or Veſſel ſo robbed, and the Name of the Maſter or Commander thereof, and the Time when, and the Species and Quantities of Goods Piratically taken, and their Values, with as much Exactneſs, as the Nature and Circumſtances of the Caſe will admit of; And as it is hardly poſſible to make ſuch Proofs without the Evidence of proper Perſons, who belonged to, and were on Board each particular Ship or Veſſel at the Time of its being Robbed; And whereas my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty have, purſuant to the Directions of the Statute in that Behalf, ordered and appointed a Seſſions of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery to be held for the Juriſdiction of the Admiralty of Great Britain, at Juſtice Hall in the Old Bailey, London, on Monday the 29th Day of October next, for the Trying (amongſt other Things) of Perſons accuſed of the aforeſaid Offences, ſeveral of whom are now in Cuſtody, and may then be tried, in Caſe ſuch Proofs as are above-mentioned ſhall be made of Robberies committed, and it ſhall appear by other Evidence, that they were concerned therein; And to the End that Perſons, guilty of ſuch Offences as aforeſaid, may be brought to Juſtice, their Lordſhips are pleaſed to give this Publick Notice, That Samuel Seddon, Eſq; their Solicitor, has Directions to proſecute, on His Majeſty's Behalf, all Perſons againſt whom proper Evidence can be produced touching the ſaid Offences; And that the Maſter and Mate, or others, who were belonging to, and on Board any Foreign Neutral Ship or Veſſel, at the Time of its being Piratically Robbed as aforeſaid, may apply to the ſaid Samuel Seddon, at his Houſe in Piccadilly, London, either in Perſon or by Letter, and inform him of ſuch Particulars relating to the Premiſſes aforeſaid, as they can give Evidence of.

J. Clevland.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 8, 1759.

NOtice is hereby given, That in Purſuance of the Directions of a certain Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, entituled, An Act to explain and amend an Act made in the Twenty-ninth Year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign, intituled, An Act for the Encouragement of Seamen, and the more ſpeedy and effectual Manning His Majeſty's Navy; and for the better Prevention of Piracies and Robberies by Crews of private Ships of War, a Seſſion of Oyer

Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery for the Tryal of Offences committed on the High Seas within the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, will be held on Monday the 29th Day of October next, at Justice Hall in the Old Bailey, London, at Eight of the Clock in the Morning.

Notice is also hereby given, That for the future an Admiralty Session will be held in the several Months of March and October in every Year, pursuant to the Directions of the said Act of Parliament.

J. Clevland

General Post-Office, August 20, 1759.

Publick Notice is hereby given, That, for the Time to come, no Person whatsoever will be permitted to pass from England, in any of the King's Packet Boats, stationed at Harwich or Dover, without first obtaining a Passport from one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

All Persons, intending to return to England in the said Packet-Boats, are in like Manner to produce a Passport from His Majesty's Minister at the Hague, or from His Majesty's Consul or Vice-Consul at Flushing, before they can be received on Board.

By Command of the Post master General,
Geo. Shelvocke, *Secretary.*

Trinity House, London, October 8, 1759.

Notice is hereby given, That the Lighthouse on the Edystone Rock is now Rebuilt, and a Light will be exhibited therein in the same Manner as formerly in the Night between the 16th and 17th of this Instant October: That the Floating Light Vessel will be then taken away.

October 8, 1759.

A sufficient Number of the Trustees for repairing the Roads from Stevenage in the County of Hertford, to Biglestwade in the County of Bedford, not appearing at the last General Meeting appointed to have been held at the Sun Inn in Biglestwade, on Saturday the 29th Day of September last; the said Trustees are desired to meet at the same House on Saturday the 27th of October Instant. Isaac Wilkinson, *Clerk to the Trustees.*

Advertisements.

Next Month will be published,
Neatly printed in One Volume Octavo,
Price bound 5 s.

THE SERVANT'S DIRECTORY,
OR,
YOUNG HOUSE-KEEPER'S COMPANION,

Shewing, in a clear and distinct Manner, the Duty of a compleat Servant from the Chamber Maid down to the Scullion.

To which is added,

The HOUSE-KEEPER'S DIARY, or Method of keeping her *Accounts* for the *Whole Year*, with every other Thing necessary for her to know.

By *H. Glasse*, Author of the ART of COOKERY, *&c.*

Printed for the Author, and sold by W. Johnston in Ludgate Street.

A Gentleman would be glad to purchase, or have procured for him, some genteel Post under the Government, or in the Law, with a Salary annexed to it, and if by Patent it is held, the more agreeable; it must be filled by a Deputy at present, his Affairs preventing him from it. The Advertizer for the above has placed the Sum of Two Thousand Pounds in the Hands of Messr. Vere, Glynn, and Hallifax, Bankers in Lombard Street, intending it either as a Gratuity for the Introduction, or an Adequate for the Disposal of the Place. Please to address a Line for W. M. sealed up as above, and an Answer soon after receiving it shall be sent.

N. B. A Resignation of any Place or Employ in the Compass of Six Months would Suit, as it is not immediately wanted.

The Scheme of the Lottery 1759.

No of Prizes.		Value of each. £.		Total Value. £.
2	of	20000	is	40000
2	——	5000	——	10000
2	——	3000	——	6000
2	——	2000	——	4000
25	——	1000	——	25000
30	——	500	——	15000
150	——	100	——	15000
700	——	50	——	35000
8427	——	20	——	168540
9340 Prizes				318,540
	First Drawn			500
	Last Drawn			1000
56,660 Blanks at 6 l. each				339,960
66,000 Tickets, 10 l. each				660,000

The Lottery begins drawing the 13th of November.

The Tickets, Shares, and Chances, are sold at Mr. HAZARD's Lottery Offices under the Royal Exchange, at his House in Ludgate-street, at his Office at Charing Cross, and at his Office in Bristol.

SHARES.	l.	s.	d.	CHANCES.	l.	s.	d.
Half a Ticket	5	16	0	A Half ——	3	10	0
A Quarter —	2	19	0	A Quarter —	1	16	0
An Eighth —	1	10	0	An Eighth ——	0	18	0
A Sixteenth —	0	15	0	A Sixteenth —	0	9	0

Letters (Post paid) duly answered, and Schemes given gratis.

Note, There are two Prizes of Twenty Thousand Pounds each in this Lottery, which there has not been in any Lottery since Queen Anne's Time.

Several of the Ten Thousands, Five Thousands, Three Thousands, Two Thousands, One Thousand, &c. have been sold in Shares at these Offices. About Six Blanks to a Prize.

DR. *JAMES*'s Powder for FEVERS, and other Inflammatory Distempers, published by Virtue of His MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, will remove (as has been experienced in many thousand Cases) any continual acute Fever in a few Hours, though attended with Convulsions, Light-headedness, and the worst Symptoms: But if taken in the Beginning of a Fever, one Dose is generally sufficient to perform a Cure. *

It is likewise a most effectual Remedy for all internal Inflammation, Pleurisies, Quincies, acute Rheumatisms, and the Lowness of Spirits, and Uneasinesses proceeding from slow and latent Fevers, which are generally mistaken for Vapours and Hysterics; it is extremely effectual in the Small Pox, Measles, and St. Anthony's Fire; and a single Dose remarkably stops the Progress of a Cold, and certainly prevents the ill Consequences arising from that very common Disorder, the Source of almost all Distempers.

This Powder (which is a very safe and pleasant Medicine to take) is sold by J. Newbery at the Bible and Sun in St. Paul's Church-yard, London; and by Mrs. Smart, at Mr. M'Mahon's, in Caple-street, Dublin; at 2 s. 6 d. the two Doses, with good Allowance to those who buy it for charitable Uses, or to sell again.

* See a Dissertation on Fevers, and other Inflammatory Distempers, sold at the Places above-mentioned. Price 6 d.

By the KING's *Patent,*

HIS MAJESTY having been graciously pleased to grant his Royal Letters Patent, bearing Date at Westminster the 17th Day of October 1751, in the 25th Year of his Reign, unto Richard Rock, of the Parish of St. Bridget, otherwise Bride's, London, Licentiate in Medicine, for his New Compound Medicine, or Anti-Venereal Cathartick Electuary, for the true Cure of fresh Venereal Injuries, and all the lurking Relicts or Remains of old ones, which he has brought to a surprizing Degree of Perfection in the Cure of the several Stages of the Venereal Distemper, from the slightest Infection to the most inveterate Degree thereof, without breaking or impairing the Constitution, enervating the human System, or leaving any Foulness or Weakness behind: This is therefore to acquaint the Publick, for whose Use and Benefit the said Letters Patent were principally obtained, that the said most admirable Electuary is sold by him at the Golden Head and Key, Bell Savage Inn Gateway, Ludgate-Hill, London, at only 6 s. and a Book of plain Instructions (by the Help of which every one may be his own Physician) given with each Pot: Where Advice is to be had, and all Debilities, Obstructions of the urinary Passages, and Gleets, are absolutely cured.

N. B. The Electuary is sold only by the Author as above-mentioned. Beware of Counterfeits.

TO

TO be peremptorily ſold, purſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, before Thomas Harris, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Chambers in Lincoln's Inn, London, on Friday the 16th of November next, at Five in the Afternoon, An undivided Moiety of a Copyhold Eſtate, held of the Manor of Ford in the County of Salop, (being Part of the Eſtate of Mrs. Lucy Biggs, Widow, deceaſed) in the two following Lots, viz. Lot N° 1, An undivided Moiety of a Farm called Benthall Farm, now lett at 160l. per Annum; and, Lot N° 2, An undivided Moiety of divers Farms, lett to ſeveral Tenants, at the yearly Rent of 47l. 15s. and 7s. 6d. Duties. Particulars whereof may be had at the ſaid Maſter's Chambers.

TO be ſold, purſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, before Henry Montague, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Chambers in Lincoln's Inn, the Manor of Northey, otherwiſe Northway, and ſeveral Freehold Farms and Lands, ſituate and lying in the Pariſh of Aſhchurch, near Tewkſbury in the County of Glouceſter, of the yearly Value of Four Hundred and Twenty four Pounds, or thereabouts, being formerly the Eſtate of Henry Stafford, of Chriſt Church in the County of Southampton, Eſq; ſince deceaſed. Particulars whereof may be had at the ſaid Maſter's Chambers aforeſaid.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commiſſion of Bankrupt againſt William Jones, of the Borough of Southwark in the County of Surry, Lighterman, Dealer and Chapman, are deſired to meet the Aſſignees on the 18th of October Inſtant, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Sun Tavern in Monument Yard, London, to aſſent to or diſſent from their proſecuting or defending any Suit or Suits at Law or in Equity, touching the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate or Effects, and alſo to their compounding or ſubmitting to Arbitration, or otherwiſe agreeing any Matters relating thereto, and on other ſpecial Affairs. And all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate, are forthwith to pay the ſame to the ſaid Aſſignees, or they will be ſued without further Notice.

THE Creditors of Thomas Naiſh, late of the City of Bath in the County of Somerſet, Money Scrivener, a Bankrupt, who have proved their Debts under the ſaid Commiſſion, are deſired to meet his Aſſignees on the 22d of October Inſtant, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon preciſely, at the White Lyon Inn in the Market Place, Bath, in order to aſſent or diſſent from the Aſſignees commencing one or more Suit or Suits at Law or in Equity, for Recovery of ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects, and alſo to compound, agree, ſell, or leave to Reference, any Debt, Matter or Thing due to the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate, and upon other extraordinary Affairs.

THE Creditors of Mr. John Lamy, late of Princes-ſtreet, Spitalfields, Weaver, deceaſed, on Specialties or otherwiſe, who have not already made their reſpective Demands on the Eſtate and Effects of the ſaid deceaſed, are deſired to ſend in their Claims on or before the 1ſt of December next, to Meſſ. Lamy and Salmon, the Executors, in Gun Street in the Old Artillery Ground, or Mr. Carter, Attorney, in Spitalfields, otherwiſe they will be excluded receiving any Benefit from the ſaid deceaſed's Eſtate and Effects: And all Perſons who are anywiſe indebted to the ſaid deceaſed, are deſired forthwith to pay the ſame to the ſaid Executors or Mr. Carter, otherwiſe they will be ſued, as a final Divicend will be made ſoon after that Time, of which Notice will be given.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Samuel Parkes, late of the City of Worceſter, Mercer and Manufacturer, and he being declared a Bankrupt is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 12th and 13th of November next, at the Houſe of George Woodcock, being the Hop Pole Inn, in the Fore Gate Street in the City of Worceſter, and on the 24th of the ſame Month, at the Houſe of Edward Wellings, being the Bell Inn, in Broad-ſtreet in the ſaid City, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the ſecond Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Thorneloe, Attorney, at Worceſter.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Thomas Day, of the City of Briſtol, Merchant, Dealer and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 24th and 25th of October Inſtant, and on the 24th of November next, at Twelve o'Clock in the Forenoon, on each of the ſaid Days, at the Houſe of Thomas Killegrew, Vintner, being the Fountain Tavern, in High Street, Briſtol, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the 2d Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Joſeph Horwood, Attorney, in Briſtol.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt David Richards, of Chancery Lane in the County of Middleſex, Peruke-maker, Dealer and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 6th, 7th, and 24th Days of November next, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, on each of the ſaid Days, at Guildhall, London; and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the ſecond Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Charles Wace, of the City of Norwich, Grocer, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 23d and 30th of October Inſtant, and on the 24th of November next, at the Houſe of John Baldrey, the Sign of the White Swan, in the Pariſh of St. Peter of Mancroft, in Norwich aforeſaid, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, on each of the ſaid Days, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the ſecond Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame, but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Robert Francis, Attorney, in Norwich aforeſaid.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt Penyſton Marſhall, of Lime-Street Square, London, Merchant, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 7th Day of November next, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend. And all Perſons who have any Claims are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be diſallowed.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt George Paradice, of Devizes in the County of Wilts, Tallow Chandler, Soap Boiler, and Chapman, intend to meet on the 5th of November next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Matthew Burgeſs, the Elm Tree, in Devizes aforeſaid, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt William Raſtrick, late of Leeds in the County of York, Merchant intend to meet on the 7th of November next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Houſe of James Smith, commonly known by the Sign of the Shoulder of Mutton, in Horſforth in the ſaid County of York, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

WHereas the acting Commiſſioners in the Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt Timothy Carter, now or late Beccles in the County of Suffolk, Apothecary, Dealer and Chapman, have certified to the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Henley, Knt. Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain, that the ſaid Timothy Carter hath in all Things conformed himſelf according to the Directions of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts: This is to give Notice, that by Virtue of an Act paſſed in the Fifth Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the ſaid Act directs, unleſs Cauſe be ſhewn to the contrary on or before the 3d of November next.

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TUESDAY, *October* 16, 1759.

Whitehall, October 16.

LAST Sunday Morning arrived Lieutenant Percival, Commander of the Rodney Cutter, with the following Letters from Major General Wolfe and Vice-Admiral Saunders, to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt.

Head Quarters at Montmorenci in the River Saint Laurence, Sept. 2, 1759.

Sir,

I wish I could, upon this Occasion, have the Honour of transmitting to you a more favourable Account of the Progress of His Majesty's Arms; but the Obstacles we have met with, in the Operations of the Campaign, are much greater than we had Reason to expect, or could foresee; not so much from the Number of the Enemy, (though superior to us) as from the natural Strength of the Country, which the Marquis de Montcalm seems wisely to depend upon.

When I learned that Succours of all Kinds had been thrown into Quebec; that five Battalions of regular Troops, compleated from the best of the Inhabitants of the Country, some of the Troops of the Colony, and every Canadian that was able to bear Arms, besides several Nations of Savages, had taken the Field in a very advantageous Situation; I could not flatter myself that I should be able to reduce the Place. I sought however an Occasion to attack their Army, knowing well, that with these Troops I was able to fight, and hoping that a Victory might disperse them.

We found them incamped along the Shore of Beaufort, from the River St. Charles to the Falls of Montmorenci, and intrenched in every accessible Part. The 27th of June we landed upon the Isle of Orleans; but receiving a Message from the Admiral, that there was Reason to think the Enemy had Artillery, and a Force upon the Point of Levi, I detached Brigadier Monckton with four Battalions to drive them from thence. He passed the River the 29th at Night, and marched the next Day to the Point; he obliged the Enemy's Irregulars to retire, and possessed himself of that Post: The advanced Parties upon this Occasion had two or three Skirmishes with the Canadians and Indians, with little Loss on either Side.

Colonel Carleton marched with a Detachment to the Westermost Point of the Isle of Orleans, from whence our Operations were likely to begin.

It was absolutely necessary to possess these two Points, and fortify them; because from either the one or the other, the Enemy might make it impossible for any Ship to lye in the Bason of Quebec, or even within two Miles of it.

Batteries of Cannon and Mortars were erected with great Dispatch on the Point of Levi, to bombard the Town and Magazines, and to injure the Works and Batteries: The Enemy perceiving these Works in some Forwardness, passed the River with 1600 Men to attack and destroy them. Unluckily they fell into Confusion, fired upon one another, and went back again; by which we lost an Opportunity of defeating this large Detachment. The Effect of this Artillery has been so great, (tho' across the River) that the Upper Town is considerably damaged, and the Lower Town entirely destroyed.

The Works, for the Security of our Hospitals and Stores on the Isle of Orleans, being finished, on the 9th of July, at Night, we passed the North Channel, and incamped near the Enemy's Left, the River Montmorenci between us. The next Morning Capt. Danks's Company of Rangers, posted in a Wood to cover some Workmen, were attacked and defeated by a Body of Indians, and had so many killed and wounded, as to be almost disabled for the rest of the Campaign: The Enemy also suffered in this Affair, and were in their Turn driven off by the neareſt Troops.

The Ground, to the Eastward of the Falls, seemed to be (as it really is) higher than that on the Enemy's Side, and to command it in a Manner which might be made useful to us. There is besides a Ford below the Falls, which may be passed for some Hours in the latter Part of the Ebb and beginning of the Flood Tide; and I had Hopes, that possibly Means might be found of passing the River above, so as to fight the Marquis de Montcalm, upon Terms of less Disadvantage than directly attacking his Intrenchments. In Reconnoitring the River Montmorenci, we found it fordable at a Place about three Miles up; but the opposite Bank was intrenched, and so steep and woody, that it was to no Purpose to attempt a Passage there. The Escort was twice attacked by the Indians, who were as often repulsed; but in these Rencounters we had 40 (Officers and Men) killed and wounded.

The 18th of July, two Men of War, two armed Sloops, and two Transports with some Troops on board, passed by the Town without any Loss, and got into the upper River. This enabled me to reconnoitre the Country above, where I found the same Attention on the Enemy's Side, and great Difficulties on our's, arising from the Nature of the Ground, and the Obstacles to our Communication with the Fleet. But what I feared most, was, that if we should land between the Town and the River Cap Rouge, the Body first landed could not be reinforced before they were attacked by the Enemy's whole Army.

Notwithstanding these Difficulties, I thought once of attempting it at St. Michel's about three Miles above the Town: But perceiving that the Enemy were jealous of the Design, were preparing against it, and had actually brought Artillery and a Mortar (which, being so near to Quebec, they could increase as they pleased) to play upon the Shipping: And, as it must have been many Hours before we could attack them, (even supposing a favourable Night for the Boats to pass by the Town unhurt) it seemed so hazardous, that I thought it best to desist.

However, to divide the Enemy's Force, and to draw their Attention as high up the River as possible, and to procure some Intelligence, I sent a Detachment under the Command of Colonel Carleton, to land at the Point de Trempe, to attack whatever he might find there, bring off some Prisoners, and all the useful Papers he could get. I had been informed that a Number of the Inhabitants of Quebec, had retired to that Place, and that probably we should find a Magazine of Provisions there.

The Colonel was fired upon by a Body of Indians the Moment he landed, but they were soon dispersed and driven into the Woods: He searched for Magazines, but to no Purpose, brought off some Prisoners, and returned with little Loss.

After this Business, I came back to Montmorenci, where I found that Brigadier Townshend had, by a superior Fire, prevented the French from erecting

(Price Three-Pence.)

a Battery on the Bank of the River, from whence they intended to cannonade our Camp. I now reſolved to take the firſt Opportunity which preſented itſelf, of attacking the Enemy, though poſted to great Advantage, and every where prepared to receive us.

As the Men of War cannot (for Want of a ſufficient Depth of Water) come near enough to the Enemy's Intrenchments, to annoy them in the leaſt, the Admiral had prepared two Tranſports (drawing but little Water) which upon Occaſions could be run a-ground, to favour a Deſcent. With the Help of theſe Veſſels, which I underſtood would be carried by the Tide cloſe in Shore, I propoſed to make myſelf Maſter of a detached Redoubt near to the Water's Edge, and whoſe Situation appeared to be out of Muſquet Shot of the Intrenchment upon the Hill: If the Enemy ſupported this detached Piece, it would neceſſarily bring on an Engagement, what we moſt wiſhed for; and if not, I ſhould have it in my Power to examine their Situation, ſo as to be able to determine where we could beſt attack them.

Preparations were accordingly made for an Engagement. The 31ſt of July in the Forenoon, the Boats of the Fleet were filled with Grenadiers, and a Part of Brigadier Monckton's Brigade from the Point of Levi: The two Brigades under the Brigadiers Townſhend and Murray were ordered to be in Readineſs to paſs the Ford, when it ſhould be thought neceſſary. To facilitate the Paſſage of this Corps, the Admiral had placed the Centurion in the Channel, ſo that ſhe might check the Fire of the Lower Battery which commanded the Ford: This Ship was of great Uſe, as her Fire was very judiciouſly directed. A great Quantity of Artillery was placed upon the Eminence, ſo as to batter and enfilade the Left of their Intrenchments.

From the Veſſel which run a-ground, neareſt in, I obſerved that the Redoubt was too much commanded to be kept without very great Loſs; and the more, as the two arm'd Ships could not be brought near enough to cover both with their Artillery and Muſquetry, which I at firſt conceived they might. But as the Enemy ſeemed in ſome Confuſion, and we were prepared for an Action, I thought it a proper Time to make an Attempt upon their Intrenchment. Orders were ſent to the Brigadiers General to be ready with the Corps under their Command. Brigadier Monckton to land, and the Brigadiers Townſhend and Murray to paſs the Ford.

At a proper Time of the Tide, the Signal was made, but in rowing towards the Shore, many of the Boats grounded upon a Ledge that runs off a conſiderable Diſtance. This Accident put us into ſome Diſorder, loſt a great Deal of Time, and obliged me to ſend an Officer to ſtop Brigadier Townſhend's March, whom I then obſerved to be in Motion. While the Seamen were getting the Boats off, the Enemy fired a Number of Shells and Shot, but did no conſiderable Damage. As ſoon as this Diſorder could be ſet a little to Rights, and the Boats were ranged in a proper Manner, ſome of the Officers of the Navy went in with me, to find a better Place to Land: We took one Flat-bottomed Boat with us to make the Experiment, and as ſoon as we had found a fit Part of the Shore, the Troops were ordered to diſembark, thinking it not yet too late for the Attempt.

The 13 Companies of Grenadiers, and 200 of the Second Royal American Battalion, got firſt on Shore. The Grenadiers were ordered to form themſelves into four diſtinct Bodies, and to begin the Attack, ſupported by Brigadier Monckton's Corps, as ſoon as the Troops had paſſed the Ford, and were at Hand to aſſiſt. But whether from the Noiſe and Hurry at Landing, or from ſome other cauſe, the Grenadiers, inſtead of forming themſelves as they were directed, ran on impetuouſly towards the Enemy's Intrenchments in the utmoſt Diſorder and Confuſion, without waiting for the Corps which were to ſuſtain them, and join in the Attack. Brigadier Monckton was not landed, and Brigadier Townſhend was ſtill at a conſiderable Diſtance, tho' upon his March to join us, in very great Order. The Grenadiers were checked by the Enemy's firſt Fire, and obliged to ſhelter themſelves in or about the Redoubt, which the French abandoned upon their Approach. In this Situation they continued for ſome Time, unable to form under ſo hot a Fire, and having many gallant Officers wounded, who (careleſs of their Perſons) had been ſolely intent upon their Duty. I ſaw the abſolute Neceſſity of calling them off, that they might form themſelves behind Brigadier Monckton's Corps, which was now landed, and drawn up on the Beach, in extream good Order.

By this new Accident, and this ſecond Delay, it was near Night, a ſudden Storm came on, and the Tide began to make; ſo that I thought it moſt adviſeable, not to perſevere in ſo difficult an Attack, leaſt (in Caſe of a Repulſe) the Retreat of Brigadier Townſhend's Corps might be hazardous and uncertain.

Our Artillery had a great Effect upon the Enemy's Left, where Brigadiers Townſhend and Murray were to have attacked; and, it is probable, that if thoſe Accidents I have ſpoken of, had not happened, we we ſhould have penetrated there, whilſt our Left and Center (more remote from our Artillery) muſt have bore all the Violence of their Muſquetry.

The French did not attempt to interrupt our March. Some of their Savages came down to murder ſuch Wounded as could not be brought off, and to ſcalp the Dead, as their Cuſtom is.

The Place where the Attack was intended, has theſe Advantages over all others hereabout. Our Artillery could be brought into Uſe. The greateſt Part, or even the Whole of the Troops, might act at once. And the Retreat (in Caſe of a Repulſe) was ſecure, at leaſt for a certain Time of the Tide. Neither one or other of theſe Advantages can any where elſe be found. The Enemy were indeed poſted upon a commanding Eminence. The Beach upon which the Troops were drawn up, was of deep Mud, with Holes, and cut by ſeveral Gullies. The Hill to be aſcended, very ſteep, and not every where practicable. The Enemy numerous in their Intrenchments, and their fire hot. If the Attack had ſucceeded, our Loſs muſt certainly have been great, and their's inconſiderable, from the Shelter which the neighbouring Woods afforded them. The River St. Charles ſtill remained to be paſſed, before the Town was inveſted. All theſe Circumſtances I conſidered; but the Deſire to act in Conformity to the King's Intentions, induced me to make this Trial, perſuaded that a victorious Army finds no Difficulties.

The Enemy have been fortifying ever ſince with Care, ſo as to make a ſecond Attempt ſtill more dangerous.

Immediately after this Check, I ſent Brigadier Murray above the Town with 1200 Men, directing him to aſſiſt Rear Admiral Holmes in the Deſtruction of the French Ships, (if they could be got at) in order to open a Communication with General Amherſt. The Brigadier was to ſeek every favourable Opportunity of fighting ſome of the Enemy's Detachments, provided he could do it upon tolerable Terms, and to uſe all the Means in his Power to provoke them to attack him. He made two different Attempts to land upon the North Shore without Succeſs; but in a third was more fortunate. He landed unexpectedly at De Chambaud, and burnt

a Magazine there, in which were ſome Proviſions, ſome Ammunition, and all the ſpare Stores, Cloathing, Arms, and Baggage, of their Army.

Finding that their Ships were not to be got at, and little Proſpect of bringing the Enemy to a Battle, he reported his Situation to me, and I ordered him to join the Army.

The Priſoners he took informed him of the Surrender of the Fort of Niagara; and we diſcovered, by intercepted Letters, that the Enemy had abandoned Carillon and Crown Point, were retired to the Iſle Aux Noix; and that General Amherſt was making Preparations to paſs the Lake Champlain, to fall upon M. de Bourlemaque's Corps, which conſiſts of three Batallions of Foot, and as many Canadians as make the Whole amount to 3000 Men.

The Admiral's Diſpatches and mine would have gone eight or ten Days ſooner, if I had not been prevented from writing by a Fever. I found myſelf ſo ill, and am ſtill ſo weak, that I begged the General Officers to conſult together for the Publick Utility. They are all of Opinion, that, (as more Ships and Proviſions have now got above the Town) they ſhould try, by conveying up a Corps of 4 or 5000 Men, (which is nearly the whole Strength of the Army, after the Points of Levi and Orleans are left in a proper State of Defence) to draw the Enemy from their preſent Situation, and bring them to an Action. I have acquieſced in their Propoſal, and we are preparing to put it in Execution.

The Admiral and I have examined the Town, with a View to a general Aſſault; but, after conſulting with the chief Engineer, who is well acquainted with the interior Parts of it, and, after viewing it with the utmoſt Attention, we found, that though the Batteries of the Lower Town might be eaſily ſilenced by the Men of War, yet the Buſineſs of an Aſſault would be little advanced by that, ſince the few Paſſages that lead from the Lower to the Upper Town, are carefully intrenched; and the upper Batteries cannot be affected by the Ships, which muſt receive conſiderable Damage from them and from the Mortars. The Admiral would readily join in this, or in any other Meaſure, for the public Service; but I could not propoſe to him an Undertaking of ſo dangerous a Nature, and promiſing ſo little Succeſs.

To the uncommon Strength of the Country, the Enemy have added (for the Defence of the River) a great Number of Floating Batteries and Boats. By the Vigilance of theſe and the Indians round our different Poſts, it has been impoſſible to execute any Thing by Surprize. We have had almoſt daily Skirmiſhes with theſe Savages, in which they are generally defeated, but not without Loſs on our Side.

By the Liſt of diſabled Officers (many of whom are of Rank) you may perceive, Sir, that the Army is much weakened. By the Nature of the River, the moſt formidable Part of this Armament is deprived of the Power of acting, yet we have almoſt the whole Force of Canada to oppoſe. In this Situation, there is ſuch a Choice of Difficulties, that I own myſelf at a Loſs how to determine. The Affairs of Great Britain, I know, require the moſt vigorous Meaſures; but then the Courage of a handful of brave Men ſhould be exerted, only, where there is ſome Hope of a favourable Event. However, you may be aſſured, Sir, that the ſmall Part of the Campaign which remains, ſhall be employed (as far as I am able) for the Honour of His Majeſty and the Intereſt of the Nation, in which I am ſure of being well ſeconded by the Admiral and by the Generals. Happy if our Efforts here can contribute to the Succeſs of His Majeſty's Arms in any other Parts of America. I have the Honour to be, with the greateſt Reſpect, Sir, Your moſt obedient, and moſt humble Servant,

JAM. WOLFE.

RETURN of the Killed, Wounded and Miſſing.

Major General Amherſt's. Surgeon's Mate. 2 Serjeants, 9 Rank and File, *killed.* Major Irving, Capt. Loftus, Lieut. Rutherford, Lieut. and Adjutant Mukins, Lieut. Leſlie, Enſ. Worth, Enſ. Barker, 4 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 45 Rank and File, *wounded.*

Lieutenant General Bragg's. 1 Serjeant, 13 Rank and File, *killed.* Capt. Mitcheſſon, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 54 Rank and File, *wounded.* 2 Rank and File *miſſing.*

Lieutenant General Otway's. Capt. Fletcher, Lieut. Hamilton, 1 Serjeant, 22 Rank and File, *killed.* Capt. Ince, Lieut. Gore, Lieut. Blakeney, Lieut. Field, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 38 Rank and File, *wounded.* 1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and File, *miſſing.*

Major General Kennedy's. 9 Rank and File *killed.* Capt. Maitland, Lieut. Clements, 13 Rank and File, *wounded.* 1 Rank and File *miſſing.*

Lieutenant General Laſcelles's. Lieut. Mathiſon, 2 Serjeants, 14 Rank and File, *killed.* Capt. Smelt, Lieut. Elphinſton, Lieut. Mountain, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 44 Rank and File, *wounded.* 1 Rank and File *miſſing.*

Colonel Webb's. Lieut. Percival, 13 Rank and File, *killed.* Col. Burton, Capt. Edmiſton, Lieut. and Adjutant Hathorn, Lieut. and Quarter Maſter Webb, 2 Serjeants, 45 Rank and File, *wounded.* 2 Rank and File *miſſing.*

Colonel Anſtruther's. 9 Rank and File *killed.* Capt. Leland, Lieut. Hayes, Lieut. and Quarter Maſter Grant, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 42 Rank and File, *wounded.*

Brigadier General Monckton's. Capt. Ochterlony, Lieut. Kennedy, Lieut. de Witt, Enſ. Johnſon, 17 Rank and File, *killed.* Capt. Lieut. Brigſtock, Lieut. Eſcuyer, Lieut. Grandidier, Lieut. Archibold, Lieut. Howarth, Enſ. Peyton, 4 Serjeants, 89 Rank and File, *wounded.* 1 Serjeant, 4 Rank and File, *miſſing.*

Brigadier General Laurence's. 1 Serjeant, 1 Rank and File, *killed.* Major Prevoſt, 3 Serjeants, 25 Rank and File, *wounded.*

Colonel Fraſer's. 18 Rank and File *killed.* Col. Fraſer, Capt. M'Pherſon, Capt. Simon Fraſer, Lieut. Cameron, Lieut. M'Donald, Lieut. H. M'Donald, 1 Drummer, 85 Rank and File, *wounded.* 2 Rank and File *miſſing.*

Grenadiers of Louiſbourg. 1 Serjeant, 9 Rank and File, *killed.* Capt. Hamilton, Lieut. Collingwood, Lieut. Bradſtreet, Lieut. Jones, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 62 Rank and File, *wounded.*

Capt. Bell, Aid de Camp to the Commander in Chief, *wounded.*

Capt. Williamſon, Capt. Green, Engineers, *wounded.*

Rangers. Capt. Lieut. Armſtrong, Lieut Meech, 1 Serjeant, 20 Rank and File, *killed.* Capt. Danks, Lieut. Stephens, 4 Serjeants, 24 Rank and File, *wounded.* 1 Rank and File *miſſing.*

Artillery. 4 Rank and File *wounded.*

Marines. 8 Rank and File *killed.* 2 Rank and File *wounded.*

	Killed.	*Wounded.*	*Miſſing.*
Officers,	11	46	0
Serjeants,	9	26	0
Drummers,	0	7	0
Rank and File,	162	572	17
Total	182	650	15

Sterling-Caſtle, off Point Levi, in the River St. Laurence, 5th of September, 1759.

SIR,

IN my Letter of the 6th of June, I acquainted you I was then off Scatari, ſtanding for the River St. Laurence. On the 26th, I had got up, with the firſt Diviſion of the Fleet and Tranſports, as far as the Middle of the Iſle of Orleans, where I immediately prepared to land the Troops, which I did the next Morning. The ſame Day the ſecond and third Diviſions came up, and the Troops from them were landed likewiſe.

I got thus far without any Loſs or Accident whatever; but, directly after landing the Troops, a very hard Gale of Wind came on, by which many Anchors and ſmall Boats were loſt, and much Damage received among the Tranſports by their driving on board each other. The Ships that loſt moſt Anchors I ſupplied from the Men of War, as far as I was able, and, in all other Reſpects, gave them the beſt Aſſiſtance in my Power.

O